

THE GLENDALE NEWS

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

VOL. VI.

No. 17

GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1910.

CITY TRUSTEES

Various Reports Received Bid on Franklin Court Rejected—Pool Room Question Revived Central Avenue Or-dinance

All members present. The usual number of demands were made upon the treasury, and referred to committee. Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of the proposed license ordinance, now being digested by committee, but no action was taken. It was directed that the city attorney and the manager of the electric lighting department draw up an ordinance directing that all wires of public utility companies in fire district number one be placed underground within one year. It was ordered that extra lights be placed in the alleys in the rear of the business blocks on both sides of town. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported that the new hose ordered by the city had been delivered. The marshal reported good progress being made in clearing up the parkways, the expense of the same being well within the appropriation made for the work. The matter of painting signs for Maryland avenue and Ninth street (recently Oak drive) was taken up, and the street superintendent was instructed to see that it was done before the next meeting of the board. Mr. E. D. Goode reported that work would be done on changing the curve where the Glendale and Eagle Rock road crosses the Salt Lake track, on Glendale avenue, within a few days. The matter of putting in culverts on Third streets at Verdugo road, Childs tract line and Glendale avenue was referred to the committee on public works. The bid of G. B. Mock for the improvement of Franklin court was higher than the city engineer's estimate for the work, and was rejected. The city attorney made a report on the Central avenue proposition; he had seen the superintendent of the highway commission (Mr. Calvert), who assured him that he would use every endeavor to have the whole street included in the good roads plan, and the city attorney recommended that a petition be completed as proposed. A petition from the committee as be allowed to erect a frame booth on the vacant lot just west of the post office, resulted in considerable discussion, as it was to be located within fire district number one. The petition was denied. Then, on motion, they were allowed a wagon permit upon the payment of license fee, and the marshal was instructed to issue license. A communication was received from John Marvel, asking if the trustees would consider the opening of a pool room which would be conducted in a high-class manner. The matter was referred to the committee of the whole. The matter of moving the building now on the northeast corner of Fourth street and Glendale avenue from its present location to the city lot on the opposite side of Glendale avenue was brought up. On motion, permission was granted as requested, and the building inspector was instructed to give an estimate on the cost of making proper cesspool connections with same building. The ordinance in reference to Central avenue being turned over to the highway commission was taken up, read a third time, and passed. The ordinance announcing the sale of a franchise to E. D. Goode for the construction of an electric railway was read first and second times.

GLENDALE RESIDENTS GET FOR-TUNE.

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Ogg, who have been residents of Glendale for several years, learned a few days ago that oil stock, which they purchased twelve years ago for \$500 is now worth many thousands of dollars. The company with which they were connected is known as the Mt. Diablo Oil Company and the oil lands are located in Kern county.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogg were residing in Saugus, Cal., about twelve years ago when they purchased the stock and shortly after that time the company was compelled to stop operations because of lack of funds. Some time ago Timothy Spellacy, who is running for Lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket leased the property with the view of developing. The land was so reproductive that very soon it was paying big. A few days ago the company of which Mr. and Mrs. Ogg are a part sold their interests in the land for a million and a half of dollars, and, as the Glendale residents are among the largest stockholders in the company, their share was large.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogg will leave next Wednesday for a visit of six weeks among relatives and friends. They will visit in Virginia, Washington and New York.

NOTICE.

The library is open for the benefit of the public every day except Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

LIBRARIAN.

It will pay you to trade at Village Supply Co. 308 Brand Boulevard because full weight is guaranteed and quality is assured.

ICE grain, hay, wood, coal, poultry supplies, stock food, horse and cow remedies. Full weight and No. 1 goods. Valley Supply Co., 308 Brand Boulevard. Phones, Sunset 1811, Home 192.

L. W. CHOBÉ

"The Electrician"

Superior Irons

Fourth St.,
near Brand

Monitor Stoves

Home 1162
Sunset 1951

BUY YOUR Popular Sheet Music AT GUERNSEY'S JEWELRY STORE 576 West Fourth St.

PRIMARY ELECTION

First Under New Law Johnson Carries the Precinct—McLachlan and Stevens Even

Other Details

Glendale and other voting places throughout the valley may have seen livelier elections than took place on Tuesday last, but never before was so much money spent by candidates. The candidate who did not have an automobile or two was certainly not "in it." Candidate Curry was reported as offering through his local management as high as fifty dollars for the use of a man and a machine for the day, but it is probable that the one that finally got into service and picked up a dozen votes for him, cost less money.

In the Glendale precinct there were over 500 votes registered and the total number polled was 294 which was not as large a percentage as has been cast at various times under the old system which cost less money.

The funeral services were held at the rooms of the Pulliam Undertaking Company at 2 p.m., Wednesday. There was an unusually large attendance of friends and neighbors. Mrs. Bullis was a member of the M. church and prominent in all the good work of that organization. The funeral sermon was preached by her old pastor, Rev. C. R. Norton, now of Cucamonga.

MR. F. M. BEERS PASSES AWAY.

After many months of suffering, Mr. Francis M. Beers passed away last Wednesday morning. Mr. Beers was a member of the G. A. R. and had lived a remarkably active and useful life.

Funeral services will be held at the Methodist church Saturday, August 20th, at 2 p.m.

DEATH OF MRS. P. H. BULLIS.

Miss P. H. Bullis, one of the pioneers of this valley, died at her residence on Everett street, Glendale, last Monday evening. Mrs. Bullis had been in poor health for several months past. The funeral services were held at the rooms of the Pulliam Undertaking Company at 2 p.m., Wednesday. There was an unusually large attendance of friends and neighbors. Mrs. Bullis was a member of the M. church and prominent in all the good work of that organization. The funeral sermon was preached by her old pastor, Rev. C. R. Norton, now of Cucamonga.

DEATH OF MAX MUIR.

Mr. Max Muir, who came to Glendale about four years ago for treatment at the Sanitarium, and afterwards became interested here to the extent of purchasing a two and half acre tract on the southwest corner of Fourth and Adams, which he later subdivided, died at the home of his son in San Francisco last Monday morning. Mr. Muir had been a painful sufferer for a year past from the result of fall, and his health has never been good since he has been in this section. He was a printer by trade, having been for a long time employed in the New York Tribune office when Horace Greeley was alive. He was seventy-nine years old. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters. The son, Louis J. Muir, at whose home he died, is a linotype operator in the office of the San Francisco Chronicle.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Claude E. Case has taken out a permit for a story and half house of seven rooms to be built at First and Maryland; to cost \$5000.

The following contracts are recorded:

D. R. Dungan, Glendale, owner; Frank Neill, Tropico, contractor; a 1-story brick veneer six-room residence on lot 57 Crider & Hamilton Lomita Park tract, on Seventh street near L street, Glendale.

J. Kranz, Brand boulevard, has had plans drawn for two residences of six and seven rooms to be erected on Fairview avenue near Casa Verdugo. Work will commence at once. The total cost will be \$5000.

M. L. Huff has the contract for the erection of a six-room bungalow at the corner of Third and Remington streets for Mr. Bassett of Burbank. It will cost \$2500.

Frances E. Moore, Oak Drive, Tropico, has let the contract for the erection of a seven room residence on Park near Central avenue to cost \$3000. It will have oak and maple floors, pine and white enamel finish, tile bath, and all conveniences.

Mr. R. G. Lyons of Texas has bought the home of H. P. Smith on Fifth street and will occupy it with his family when Mr. Smith and family leave for the North, about Sept. 1st. Mr. Lyons has traveled considerably in search of a home and is satisfied that he has found in Glendale all the ideal conditions.

Tupper & Co. report the following sales: Eight and two-tenths acres on Third street from Addie E. Phelps to a syndicate of local capitalists for \$12,000. Seven acres on the Eagle Rock road from E. Bromwick to H. C. Tupper, et al. Price paid \$3000. A 9-room house on Second street near Belmont with two lots for \$4000. This house was sold to Jas. A. Tupper from Mrs. Parsley. One lot on Louise street to Mrs. Darlington to Mrs. McDonald for \$700.

Prof. Geo. U. Moyse left Wednesday for Berkeley, Oakland, and other northern points, where he will inspect and study methods in the northern high schools, whose terms have already opened.

ICE grain, hay, coal, wood, poultry supplies, stock food, horse and cow remedies. Full weight and No. 1 goods. Valley Supply Co., 308 Brand Boulevard. Phones, Sunset 1811, Home 192.

THE CHURCHES

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Services as usual next Sabbath both morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. J. W. Utter, the pastor. Subject of morning sermon: "The Abundant Life." All cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. R. D. Finn will preach at both morning and evening services next Sunday. The committee has succeeded in arranging with him to preach for us until first of September when the new pastor will be here and take up the work.

The Home of Truth

Service will be conducted August 21 at 11 o'clock at the Home of Truth, 432 West Fourth street, by Rev. W. W. Raymond, of Los Angeles. Subject of discourse: "The Lost Word." Wednesday evening meetings led by Miss Suzanne Dean, of the Home of Truth, Los Angeles. All interested are invited.

CONSOLIDATION.

A meeting will be held at the K. of P. hall, Glendale, August 23rd, the subject will be ably discussed by speakers from the Socialistic point of view. Subject open to discussion. All are cordially invited.

CONSOLIDATION MEETING AT TROPICO.

Logan's hall at Tropico last Thursday evening was crowded with an interested audience. Mr. Fred O'Brien was the first speaker of the evening and proved to be capable of handling his subject in an interesting manner, making a strong plea for the consolidation of the community into one municipality. He was followed by Mr. Charles Ruddell who is one of the recent converts to the cause. Mr. Ruddell said that his questions had been satisfactorily answered and his doubts as to the expediency of the proposition been removed. He made a strong plea for consolidation.

Mrs. Kinney treated the audience to a vocal solo, "Mavourneen," and an encore. Mr. Clotworthy spoke in his usual happy vein, making a plea for consolidation.

A number of questions were asked by persons in the audience and answered by Mr. F. E. Muehleman and Mr. Wattles. A committee was appointed to look into the legal aspects of the case and get full information to submit to the voters. Adjournment was made to meet on Thursday evening of this week at the corner of Doran and Louise street, North Glendale.

THE NEW FOUNTAIN.

In matter of the erection of the fountain at the corner of Fourth and Brand, has been turned over to a committee, of which Mr. W. A. Anderson is chairman, and bids for the work are now called for. The committee reports about \$150 subscribed, of which \$123 has been paid in. The total cost will probably be somewhat in excess of the amount subscribed.

Cobble stones and tile roof will be the principal features of the structure and it will bear an inscription plate with appropriate legend.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Improvement association will be held at K. of P. hall, Thursday evening, the 25th at 8 o'clock. The program will be of unusual interest, as follows: Address, Madison B. Jones, Esq., Civic Pride; Julius Kranz, violin solo, Miss Emma Williams, accompanist; Mr. Norton C. Mills, "Seven Miles to the Good"; Miss Mildred McKee, vocal solo; Rev. Dr. Henry, "A Good Place to Live"; Mrs. Hitchcock, vocal solo. Everybody invited. Come and get together.

ANOTHER NEW BUSINESS BLOCK.

Mr. F. M. Peckham, owner of the Rich property on Fourth street, from the Hurt block west to Isobel street,

is having plans drawn for a brick building of two stories, and perhaps with appropriate legend.

Wards.

In the fifth class city the trustees not to exceed five may be established and the trustees may apportion the number of trustees to be elected in each ward according to the population and provide by ordinance whether they shall be elected by wards or by popular vote.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one street in a year.

In the event of a sewer fund being created by bond issue, the cost of the sewer is paid one-half out of the sewer fund and the remainder assessed to the abutting property.

The city may take from the general fund not to exceed one

The Glendale News

Published every Friday by
J. C. SHERER
Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75
Three Months .50

All subscriptions must, invariably, be paid in advance.

Entered at the Postoffice at Glendale, Cal., as Second-Class Mail Matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First Page, Double Rates.
Other Pages, four rates.
Display, 25 cents per inch, one issue, or \$1.00 per calendar month.
Letters, 5 cents a line per issue.
Special rates to Advertising Agencies and on long time (column or more) contracts.

The Brand Boulevard Agency of the GLENDALE NEWS is at the Barber Shop, 111 Brand Street. Free descriptive subscriptions, orders for job work, advertising and news items for publication. All news items and advertising orders must be in by noon Wednesday.

Home Phone 684: Sunset 501

This Paper is a Member of the Los Angeles County Press Association.

GLENDALE, CAL., AUGUST 19, 1910

George Freeth, of Venice, Cal., has received a gold medal from congress in honor of his rescue of seven Japanese fishermen from drowning near that place on Dec. 16, 1908. He has to his credit a record of nearly fifty lives that he has saved from death by drowning.

Attention is called to the able article, in this issue, from the pen of Mr. Sidney Dell, entitled "Support the Local Paper." It presents the subject in a new and singularly strong light. Mr. Dell's high standing as a lawyer and as a writer entitles his views to careful consideration.

Hollywood, through its Board of Trade, refuses to accept a five-cent fare to its west city line, as recommended for a compromise by the public utilities commission. It is proposed to bring pressure to bear upon the Los Angeles Pacific Railway Company by means of the weak spots in their franchise, if a five-cent fare is not given to the whole of the original city of Hollywood.

We are informed that the Domestic Gas Company has refused in a number of cases to make connections and supply gas to houses within from 50 to 250 feet of their mains. The use of our streets is given to these public utility companies to enable the people to obtain the article furnished by the companies. To a layman it would appear that they cease to have any rights to the public streets when they refuse to deliver their product upon compliance with their usual terms.

A BAD LAW.

We have referred in these columns before to the ease with which criminals under our laws may easily escape punishment and there has been a recent object lesson given to the people of Glendale along these lines. A young man whose many delinquencies easily puts him under the category of the undesirables and who has more than once before been guilty of petty crimes, was convicted about a month ago of a charge which classes him among the degenerates and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Under a recent law it seems that a condemned prisoner who can get the signatures of the trial judge, the district attorney and the complaining witness to a petition for his release, can be set at liberty. This was done in the case alluded to. It might have occurred to our lawmakers that it is not the duty of prosecuting witnesses or officials to turn criminals loose and that the community at large pays for and should receive the protection of the law. The public has a right to the assurance that when a criminal is convicted, he shall, except under rare and unusual circumstances, serve out his sentence. No prosecuting officer, no judge, nor any prosecuting witness should be given the right to thwart the ends of justice for any merely sentimental consideration.

This paper has no natural sympathy with Senator Aldrich, as against Senator Bristow, in their differences in regard to the tariff, believing as we do that the Kansas senator represents more nearly the ideal tariff system than does the much abused representative of the "special interests" in the United States senate. But no fair-minded person can read the reply of Mr. Aldrich to the charges made by Mr. Bristow, to the effect that the former derived a personal pecuniary profit from an increase of 5 per cent on manufactured articles of rubber, without being convinced that Mr. Bristow's arraignment of the Rhode Island senator was not founded on facts. Senator Aldrich produces a letter from the government expert who recommended the increase on the articles from 30 to 35 per cent, for

the purpose of securing a greater uniformity in rates, the increase being a very immaterial one otherwise. He also asserts, with all the details which seem necessary to uphold his statements, that the company he is interested in deals in the raw material only, and instead of controlling the supply, has, on the other hand, an interest in only 6 per cent of the total production. Mr. Aldrich makes the interesting statement that for ten years he has been interested in plans for extracting rubber from shrubs, vines and trees by an improved scientific process, resulting in Mexico alone, in a yearly production of ten million pounds of crude rubber from the guayule shrub, previously valueless. Altogether, the statement is an entirely satisfactory refutation of Senator Bristow's charges, and should have the effect of causing the American public to pause and reflect before accepting as absolute truth every statement made by enthusiastic reformers.

THE SHOOTING OF GAYNOR.

It is fervently to be hoped that Mayor Gaynor of New York may quickly recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin Gallagher. Mr. Gaynor has proved himself to be, not a professional, but a real reformer, one who does things that are worth while, and does not constantly persist in telling people all about it. He allowed Tammany to elect him to office, and when elected, proceeded to deprive that organization of the valuable patronage system which it had built up by many years of devious scheming and the use of a machine especially designed for the purpose. One of the creatures of this machine was weeded out with other superfluities, and, brooding over what he considered to be his "wrong," finally committed the deed which was to be his revenge for the loss of his "bread and butter." Singularly enough, he did not complain of being deprived of his beer; at any rate, the creature is said to have been under the influence of liquor when the act was committed. But the liquor was not the cause of the act. If any cause outside of the man himself could be held responsible, it would doubtless be found to be the anarchistic output of such papers as the New York Journal or the Appeal to Reason—or, more likely still, the mouthings of the soapbox orator.

The indiscriminate abuse of the rich that is to be heard on the street corners where Socialism is being preached has one sure effect upon the weaker-minded among the unfortunate that listen to it, and that is to create or stimulate thoughts of vengeance to be perpetrated upon the oppressor, and the wonder is that more murders are not committed by reason of this inspiration. Freedom of speech is an excellent thing theoretically, but the speech that incites to violence by appeals to prejudice, as much of this class of talk does, the putting of class against class, and the laying of the sins of humanity upon an indefinite system, while the individual, if he belongs to the speaker's class, may go quite free—this is a dearly bought freedom, for it too often leads to crime.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

As we anticipated, but did not desire, Hiram W. Johnson has been chosen as the Republican candidate for governor. All predictions as to the result in November amount to nothing. The Republican party is certainly in bad shape, but it is not the part of wisdom for anyone to assume that the Democratic nominee, Theodore Bell, can easily be elected. If Johnson should be defeated it would doubtless be not because Republican votes went to his opponent in large numbers, but because the stay-at-home vote proved to be an important factor. Mr. Johnson's campaign was made on such a high and virtuous plane that it left many sore places among the ranks of those in the party who could not bring themselves to think as highly of Mr. Johnson, as he himself does.

At the same time, a few months' time will heal many wounds and the probabilities are that the "Grand Old Party" will get together before November, put Mr. Johnson in the gubernatorial chair and see him do things. Mr. Stanton comes out of the campaign with great credit. Had he been a less strong and independent character, he would have made a combination with and agreed to take orders from one machine or the other, which would have enabled him to win. As it was he was opposed by both organizations and by that large element in the North which did not agree with him on the Japanese question. We regret that Mr. McLachlan was defeated for the congressional nomination. Mr. Stevens is a good man whom we can easily support. He will, no doubt, be elected and wobble around in Washington doing the best that any new member can for two years, and then be succeeded by MacLachlan or another. It is the cheerful, inconsistent, inconsequential way of doing politics

that has kept California all these years in the background at Washington. Always it has been the rule to take a congressman out of congress when he began to get really useful. Some of the results of the election in the case of candidates backed by the L.R. organization give us satisfaction, notably the selection of Lee Gates for senator and Eshleman for railroad commissioner. In both instances they are a distinct improvement on their opponents, Savage and Summerland. Locally the contest for justice of the peace was interesting. The selection of Judge Melrose to succeed himself should be generally satisfactory, and the large vote polled for Judge Whomes in his own precinct was a high compliment.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

It was only a few weeks ago that in various places throughout the United States, from every platform, there was read a document associated so closely with the day being celebrated that to omit a reference to it on the Fourth of July would be to omit the motive inspiring the great anniversary. There is a phrase in the Declaration of Independence, familiar, we hope, to the most of us, which is: "That they (men) are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In this one phrase is epitomized the very life of the document; the essential motive for its existence. If men are not entitled to all of these high privileges, then the declaration was a delusion and a sham, and the great war of the young nation against the tyranny of a distant ruler was a mistake and a worse than useless expenditure of blood and treasure! But it was not a mistake, and time has demonstrated that the great majority of the people who compose the nation builded upon this foundation principle believe in its vital truth. There is, however, a militant minority among us who show by their actions that they do not accept the assertion made in the words we have quoted, except with limitations.

These are those members of the labor unions, and their sympathizers, who attempt by intimidation and violence to prevent other men from working except upon terms laid down by the labor organizations.

The right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness includes the right to work, to sell one's labor at whatever price is mutually agreed upon between the buyer and the seller, and this right is inalienable; no sophistry can cast doubt upon it. An individual citizen or citizen, should be permitted by any act to deny it. The city of Los Angeles, in an attempt to protect men in this right to labor unhampered by the actions of others, has passed an ordinance to prohibit the interference of men who will not work with those who elect to do so. It is reported, and events indicate the truth of the report, that the leaders of the labor organizations instructed the men to disregard the law. In any event, the law was in many cases disregarded, and the offenders arrested, and, when tried, most justly convicted. There has been too much temporizing with this subject; individuals and the press have refrained from giving honest expressions of opinion in regard to it, while the sympathizers with a lawless minority have been more outspoken. It is to be hoped that the attempt to impose upon Los Angeles the disgraceful conditions in regard to labor which prevail in San Francisco will be sternly opposed in the future, as it has been in the past, and that the right of a man to sell his labor for a remuneration satisfactory to himself will be generally recognized and permanently established. This being done and universally accepted to, there will still be ample work for the labor unions to do in laboring for the uplifting of not only the members of their own near circle, but of their fellow men in every sphere of life.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL PAPER. Some Business Reasons Stated.

By SIDNEY DELL.

Of the Los Angeles Bar.

This community, every distinct community, needs to know what labor is for hire in its midst and what local products or property are for sale, and likewise, to know who wants to hire that labor or to buy those products or that property.

A cheap, convenient, complete and sure medium for this exchange of such information would, it is conceded, be of very great value and the firm establishment therein of such a medium, should be a subject of universal concern in that community.

So, too, such a medium for the exchange of the news or information about the details of the lives of our neighbors, the legitimate "gossip," so to speak, of the community, is not only of great interest to every thoughtful citizen but it is a highly important element of the social fabric and of civil government. Both society and government are crude and highly imperfect in any new community—mining camp, for instance, or the like—where no one is acquainted with the antecedents and character of its individual members. The more intimate such knowledge, the more perfect is the society and civil government

Some may sneer at "gossip," but this intimate knowledge of the outgoings and incomings, the doings and sayings, of the neighbors is the basis of society and of good government. Old and settled communities are the best because of this more intimate knowledge of the neighbors that enables the community to properly estimate, "size up," individual character. These are fundamental truths of every day life. These two features of community information may seem trifling to some, but they are of the highest value to each citizen and of infinite importance to the public weal. There is but one possible perfect medium of exchange for that information. That medium is the local newspaper.

The great daily cannot, possibly, supply that field. Take our five Los Angeles dailies, for example. The greatest of these only reaches about one-fifth of this or any community. Its great size, 16 to 40 pages, makes it impossible for any one to read even all its "ads." It thus fails, and must always fail, to be a complete medium of exchange of local wants. Besides, its necessarily heavy tolls preclude its use for the small needs of a local community. Manifestly, it cannot "fill the bill" as a medium of exchange for the "wants." Its sphere is limited to the larger concerns. The same is true of its local news. It has a hundred communities to serve. It is impossible for it to use items of strictly local interest to any one of these communities. Its items must have, at least, a country-wide value. Manifestly, the great daily cannot "fill the bill." The local newspaper alone can supply this primal need of business, of social and of public life.

Suppose every family in the Glendale community (including all the eastern end of San Fernando valley, some 10,000 people), took the GLENDALE NEWS—an unusually valuable local newspaper. With each issue every home would be enabled to know the business wants of every other home in that community. If the cook-lady had suddenly quit or the wash-lady was sick or a carpenter was needed, or a farm hand, or if the egg-farmer wished his wares to reach the notice of consumers or fanciers, or labor needed some one to hire it or a family needed wares owned by its neighbors, the NEWS, on any day of its issue, would inform every resident of these wants. Every family would have it and would read all its contents because of its small size. Its tolls for "ads" and subscription, too, being trifling, would prevent its being a burden to any one. In fact, it would be as indispensable as the house broom. There is, thus, no reason why every member of this community should not become a careful and interested reader of the local newspaper.

It follows that it is the ideal medium of exchange of "wants" in each community. The same is true of it as a purveyor of the local news. It only needs to educate public opinion as to its great value to each individual, and thus to arouse a public spirit, in order to put the GLENDALE NEWS into every home of the Glendale community. The basis of public spirit is the clearly understood value of it to the individual. The high value of such a medium to each resident is manifest. If each live man or woman in each small neighborhood should make himself or herself a committee of one to get all his near neighbors to subscribe for the NEWS it would quickly result that, practically, every resident of the Glendale community would become a reader of our local paper, creating an ideal situation of vast value to all. Since the owner of the GLENDALE NEWS is financially interested in securing such a beneficial result for this community, it is most likely he would willingly give to each canvasser, as a special incentive to public spirit, one-half of each subscription price to be credited on his account. The suggestion is offered as one means for giving this community the blessing of a perfect medium of exchange for its mutual wants and an ideal purveyor of all the local news upon which good government and good society are founded.

The community is the very basis of the social and political fabric. This is strongly attested by the recent awakening of the American people to the vital importance of the long-neglected party primary—the primary assemblies of the people, the real source of government, the abode of sovereignty in any republic. Some day, my town hall primary system, based on the grand New England township system of civil government, as set forth in my forthcoming book entitled "The Woman and the Law in California and the Town Hall Primary," may put all these important concerns under the care of a local, community, township legislature in the political unit; and, incidentally, establish on a sure foundation, the local newspaper, as the most important agency for upbuilding the community. Meanwhile, voluntary action and public spirit should be invoked, in a well-directed scheme, to build up the local newspaper as the most potent factor of good government and modern civilization. The principals herein set forth apply to every community. The local paper owes it to the country and to itself to instill these truths in the public conscience.

"Patronize Home Industry" is a popular slogan. It is really founded upon the same vital principle of community interests. What helps one helps all in a community. A signal instance of which (in another state) I once witnessed, wherein a large dairying community was lifted from the verge of the poor house and made a main pillar of the county—a story I may give some day in detail. Still, the doctrine may not be carried to the extent of demanding individual sacrifice for the public good. Patriotism is loth to go that far in support of a non-paying industry. It is useful that the local supply shall be as good as may be had elsewhere at the same price. Take my own case as a resident Glendale attorney. Though it is of manifest importance that the Glendale community should build up a reliable law office here, yet I would not think of asking patronage except for service as reliable and

McGEE'S, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS

We have the goods, the right quality and the right price.

580 W. Fourth St.

Filger Block

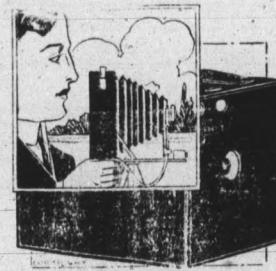
Write Checks

on your account with this bank and thus have a record of each and every amount expended together with a receipt for the amount paid.

The pay-by-check plan is used by every person who finds it important to keep a record of all business transactions, for every check you pay is a receipt you retain for future use.

 The Plan is Safe.
 Also Convenient.
 Therefore, Satisfactory.

First National Bank of Glendale
Cor. Fourth Street and Brand Boulevard



Everything for
Picture Taking

Can be had here. We have first the camera, then the films, plates, plate holders, developing trays and solutions, papers, fixing baths, printing frames, etc.

MAKE THIS YOUR HEADQUARTERS
Glendale Book Store
576 West Fourth St.
Filger Block

Westinghouse Irons
\$3.50
Guaranteed

E. F. TUTTLE, Jr. ELECTRIC FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES

Sunset 601

Largest Line Electric Fixtures in the City
Open Evenings

306 Brand Boulevard
Home 732



Superior Electric Co.

541 W. 4th Street
Sunset 2401

We wire old houses as well as new

FIXTURES OUR SPECIALTY

GAS STOVES

If you think you've missed the mark—

Use a New Method

If your life seems in the dark—

Use a New Method

Don't give up in any fight,

There's a coming day that's bright,

There's a dawn beyond the night—

If you use a New Method.

SOLD BY

C. H. ALLEN

324-326 Brand Boulevard

Glendale

Strongest Independent Companies

See Me Before Insuring

H. W. WALKER

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

Successor to F. E. Smith Agency

Phone, Sunset: Office, 4323; Res., 4331

1102 Fourth St., Glendale, Cal.

charges no greater, or even lower, than could be had in Los Angeles.

But

in the case of the local newspaper there can be outside no rival in its sphere. If every home in the Glendale community received the GLENDALE NEWS each week it would put each home in close touch with every other home therein. It would create an ideal situation that would make a truly greater Glendale more quickly than any other possible agency. So must it be. The GLENDALE NEWS is worthy of support on that line. Let us all unite to

The Glendale News

GLENDALE, CAL., AUGUST 19 1910

His Game Won.

In a campaign in Kansas some years ago, when the tariff was made a dominant issue, an old German was running for a county office in central Kansas. He didn't know enough about the tariff to talk about it two minutes. More than that, he didn't care much, for it had nothing whatever to do with the office he wanted anyway. But the voters were much excited over the question and seemed to think that every candidate should be able to discuss the problem from A to Izzard.

So this German and his campaign manager invented a successful subterfuge. When the German got up at the meetings to talk he would say: "Now, gentlemen, I will talk with you about our tariff. It is like—"

Just then his campaign manager would interrupt: "Why, John, you have only five minutes to talk. You cannot do yourself justice in that length of time on the tariff."

"Then I won't talk about our tariff," would be John's inevitable reply, and he would go on to tell that he wanted a certain county office, and so on. His game won, and he was elected.—Kansas City Journal.

Wheat Does Not Grow Wild.

The existence of names for wheat in the most ancient languages confirms the evidence of its great antiquity and of its cultivation in the more temperate parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. From the evidence adduced by botanists of high standing it seems highly improbable that wheat has ever been found growing persistently in a wild state, although it has often been asserted by poets, travelers and historians. In the "Odyssey," for example, we are told that wheat formerly grew in Sicily without the aid of man. Diodorus repeats the tradition that Osiris found wheat and barley growing promiscuously in Palestine, but neither this nor other reputed discoveries of wheat growing wild seem at all credible, seeing that it does not appear to be endowed with the power of persistency except under continued culture.

The Mind During Sleep.

"During sleep," says an authority on mental subjects, "the workings of the mind are under no control, and yet it seems to have a wonderful faculty of building up and arranging scenes and incidents. I remember once having a vivid dream of going into a house the furniture and inmates of which belonged to the middle ages. So clear was the dream that I had no difficulty in recalling it, and then as I went over each detail of dress, armor, jewelry, ornaments and other objects seen in my vision I realized that everything I had beheld was historically accurate—that is to say, that probably in a fraction of second my mind had conjured up a scene to construct which, with the same faithfulness to detail, while awake would have taken me several hours."

The Use of Condiments.

In an article on the use of condiments the London Lancet, the foremost British medical publication, says: "The classic experiments of Pavlov have shown how important is the role of the condiments in diet, how it is they improve appetite and increase digestive power. Mustard, pepper and salt, used, of course, in sensible amounts, assist the appetite, give a zest to food and partly by reflex action as well as local action stimulate the flow of digestive juices and insure healthy assimilation. Even vinegar is known to have a softening effect on tough fibers, and hence its use is justified in so many instances."

The English Pheasant.

It is claimed that the pheasant of the English preserves can trace its pedigree directly to the brilliant bird of the same species in Japan. About the middle of the nineteenth century a few live pheasants were brought from Japan and crossed with the common species. The result of this was, it is said, that a new race of birds was introduced, and the beautiful pheasant, with its iridescent plumage, was produced and naturalized as an English bird.

Coals of Fire.

"I thought," said he, "that those people treated you so badly, and now see! They invite you to their reception. Shall you go?"

"Why, certainly," said she. "Their inviting me showed they harbored no grudge against me for the way they treated me."—New York Press.

Well Answered.

"Oh, no; I don't claim to be any different or any brighter than the balance of mankind. I expect I shall marry some fool woman some of these days."

"If you ever marry that's the kind of a woman you will marry, all right."—Rochester Union.

A Tell-tale Touch.

"Is it true that sightless people can tell the color of things by touch?" some one asked a blind man.

"Occasionally, yes," came the answer. "If, for instance, I touched a redhot poker I could tell it was red."

Swift's Sarcasm.

"My brethren," said Dean Swift in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride—of riches, of birth and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

The Fat Woman's Ring.
The woman showed a fat finger in whose folds of flesh was imbedded a plain gold ring.

"How much will you let me have on this ring?" she said to the pawnbroker. "I can't tell until you take it off so I can weigh it," he said.

She tugged at the ring. It wouldn't come off.

"Can't you get it off for me?" she asked.

The pawnbroker threaded a needle with strong linen thread, soaped the needle and slipped it head first under the ring toward the hand. Then he wound the long end of the thread tightly and evenly around the finger almost to the nail. That done, he took the needle and unwound the thread from the base of the finger out, and as he unwound the ring slipped off. He weighed the ring.

"Two dollars," he said.

"That won't do me any good," said the woman. "I can get \$3 any place else."

He returned the ring.

"She didn't really want to pawn it," he said. "She just wanted somebody to take the ring off. A jeweler would have done it the same way, but he would have charged something."—New York Sun.

Mythical Creatures of Japan.

The Japanese believe in more mythical creatures than any other people on the globe, civilized or savage. Among them are mythical animals without any remarkable peculiarities of conformation, but gifted with supernatural attributes, such as a tiger which is said to live to be a thousand years old and to turn as white as a polar bear. They also believe in a multitude of animals distinguished mainly by their size or by the multiplication of their members. Among these are serpents 800 feet long and large enough to swallow an elephant, foxes with eight legs, monkeys with four ears, fishes with ten heads attached to one body. They also believe in the existence of a crane which, after it has reached the age of 600 years, has no need of any sustenance except water.

Blamed the Last One.

A man who from all appearances had dined well, but not wisely, bought a ticket at the box office of a theater where a farce was being produced in German. The man settled comfortably back in his seat, smiling at the pretty stage setting and evidently prepared to enjoy an evening of pleasant diversion. After a time he began to look worried and leaned forward in his seat.

"Strangest thing ever experienced," he muttered.

A few minutes later he left the theater. At the door the ticket taker offered him a return.

"None; don't want it," he said as he brushed it aside. "Guess that last drink went to my head. Can't understand a blamed thing them people a-sayin'. I'm goin' home to bed."—Philadelphia Times.

Extravagant Mourning.

Pepys' diary has this on the mourning customs of the time: On Sept. 22, 1660, when there was mourning for King Charles' brother, the Duke of Gloucester, he "bought a pair of short black stockings to wear over a pair of silk ones for mourning." Next day "came one from my father's with a black cloth coat, made of my short cloak, to walk up and down in." The problem of mourning for men must have been greater than it is now in those days, when ordinary masculine costume was less somber. On this occasion Pepys records seeing "the king in purple mourning for his brother." There is one mourning extravagance of the early eighteenth century which would scarcely command itself—the soles of the shoes used to be blacked.—St. James' Gazette.

The Two Occasions.

At a Scotch temperance meeting an old man, scarcely celebrated for his sobriety, arose and after addressing the audience upon the desirability of moderation in all things, remarked:

"My friends, there's just two occasions when I tak' whisky."

There was a chorus of "Ahs!" in the audience, when he continued, "I only tak' whisky when I hae haggis for dinner, and the only other occasion when I tak' whisky is when I hae no haggis for dinner."

Suspicious.

It was down in the market district.

"What this country needs is plentys of bone and sinew," said the tall one.

"Yes, and plentys of grit and sand," echoed the short one. "By the way, what business are you in?"

"Oh, I'm a butcher. And you?"

"Wh-er-I distribute strawberries when they arrive from the southern markets."—Chicago News.

The Human Mind.

Slow in forming, swift in acting; slow in the making, swift in the working; slow in the summit, swift down the other slope. It is the way of nature and the way of the human mind.—Anthony Hope.

Precoocious in Spots.

Bobby—Do I have to go to school, mother?—Mother—Of course, Bobby.

Bobby—Why, mother, I heard you tell father last night that I knew entirely too much.—Detroit Free Press.

The Unknown Great.

"My tooth hurts like Sam Hill!" "Who the Dickens is Sam Hill?" "Well, who is Sam Hill is Dickens?"—Toledo Blade.

He neither ignorant nor careless with respect to the future.—Vergil.

The Epicurean Badger.
The badger is a great epicure in eggs, and much of the hostility of gamekeepers to this animal lies undoubtedly in the fact that it will, when it gets the chance, devour a whole nest of partridge or pheasant eggs. Badgers are said also to be fond of honey, and, knowing the extraordinary craving of their South African cousin, the ratel, for this delicacy, I should say it is not improbable that they may occasionally partake of it. It is certain that these animals have a particular liking for the nest and larvae of wasps and wild bees, digging down with strong feet and infinite perseverance till they attain their object. These animals are said by keepers to kill and devour freely young rabbits. That they do partake of this fare at times is, I think, certain, but that they destroy any very considerable number is more than doubtful. Still, the badger is carnivorous in his tastes and is not, even by his kindest friends, to be absolved from devouring at times tender rabbits and even the young of game birds when he can get hold of them.—Westminster Gazette.

The Soldier Ant.

The lion is the king of beasts, but all of his magnificent strength and ferocity would avail him nothing when he faced a mere ant. But this ant is not the usual kind which peacefully goes about its domestic duties day by day. It is the terrible driver or soldier ant, said to be the most invincible creature in the world. Against these tiny enemies no man or band of men, no lion or tiger, not even a herd of elephants, can do anything but hurriedly get out of the way. Among the Barotse natives a favorite form of capital punishment is to coat the victim with grease and throw him before the advancing army of soldier ants. The quickness with which the poor wretch is dispatched is marvelous when it is considered that each ant can do nothing more than merely tear out a small particle of flesh and carry it off. In a surprisingly short time the writhing victim will have been changed into a skeleton.

Old Saws and Sayings.

A few old sayings on the subject of food come to us rather as a surprise in our age of daintiness and refinement, yet they have their raison d'être notwithstanding. "Meat is much, manners are more;" "Cease your chatter and mind your platter;" "The ass that brays most eats least;" "The wing with the liver to him who's the giver;" "He can give little to his servant who licks his own trencher."

Apropos of this remark: it is amusing to note that "manners" was the name given to the remnants of a meal. These came to the servants as official requisites; hence our well worn expression before emptying a dish, "Leave the last slice (or whatever it may be) for manners," though if votes were collected on this point it is hardly likely that any of us would have taken it as it stands in the original.

Carthage's Great Snake.

The ancients firmly believed in mon-

ster serpents of all kinds and of both the land and marine species. During the wars with Carthage a great snake is said to have kept the Roman army from crossing the Bagradas river for several days. The monster swallowed up no less than seventy Roman soldiers during this combat and was not conquered until a hundred stones from as many different catapults were fired upon it all at one time. The monster skull and skin were preserved and afterward exhibited in one of the Roman temples. The dried skin of the creature was 120 feet in length, according to Pliny.

Throat Trouble.

"You look bad, old man. What's the matter?"

"Throat trouble."

"I didn't know you were subject to it."

"Yes, I am. This throat belongs to the newcomer in the next house, who practices singing at all hours of the night."

Past is Past.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could.

Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in. Forget them as soon as you can.—Emerson.

The Drawback.

"Can't you live just as cheap in the suburbs as in town?"

"Yes, but everybody know it out there."—Life.

Distance is a great promoter of admiration.—Diderot.

Notable Exceptions.

Mrs. Bloobumper—Yes, everybody is

always ready to give advice.

Bloobumper—There are exceptions.

"Are there?"

"Yes; doctors and lawyers."

The lessons of life are lost if they do not impress us with the necessity of making ample allowances for the immature conclusions of others.

\$15,000

Worth of Improvements
about completed in the

Richardson Tract

Water and gas mains in, sidewalk
and curb finished, street paving
next, under Glendale specifications.
When finished, all prices will be
advanced

10 Per Cent

Which will be on or about

September 15th

The Lawrence B. Burck Company

142 S. SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

Main 6661—PHONES—Home 10685

O'R

Agent on Tract

G. J. FANNING

Glendale Feed and Fuel Co.

Hay, Grain, Coal, Wood, Poultry
Supplies, Incubators, Etc.

Lawn Seeds Fertilizers

Prompt Delivery

Glendale Avenue and Fourth Street

LOGAN'S GROCERY

B. F. ANDRA, Manager

Cor. Third and Brand Boulevard

A full line of new stock. Call and see us.

Agents for Hills' Coffee and Bradford's Bread.

Low Prices

Phone, Sunset 2933

MILLINERY SHOP

MANUFACTURING, HAIR DRESSING, FACIAL MASSAGE PARLOR IN CONNECTION

Glendale Stables

W. J. PIERCE, Proprietor

Rigs delivered anywhere in Glendale and Tropico, with or without driver.

We make a specialty of boarding horses.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD

Headquarters for the Glendale Transfer Co. Wagon to Los Angeles Daily

WE HAUL EVERYTHING

Home Phone 682; Sunset 83

Express and Transfer

San Fernando

"BACK TO THE FARM"

IV.—The Modern Farm Home.

By C. V. GREGORY.

Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.

ONE of the chief reasons why the girls and women of the farm have occasionally longed in the past for the city is because of the more convenient homes that were found there. Many a farm woman has had her life shortened by carrying water from the well or the spring, bending for hours at a time over steaming washtubs and doing other hard labor from which the women in town long ago were emancipated.

Today the modern farm home is fully as well supplied with conveniences as the house in the city, and



CONVENIENCE IN THE FARM HOME—A WASH ROOM IN THE CELLAR.

is done at less cost. The reason that more homes are not provided with such conveniences is that the farmers have grown used to doing without them. They look forward to retiring and moving to town, where they can have all the modern conveniences. When they get there they will pay dearly for them in the form of house rent. To have them in the country means a direct cash outlay, and too often the farmer pleads that he cannot afford it. A little figuring would convince him that he need not do without a few of these conveniences that make life so much more pleasant for the whole family.

The first consideration in most parts of the country is the heating system. Farmers are getting out of the habit of using stoves, as they are finding that the added convenience of a furnace or hot water heater, together with the saving of coal or wood, will pay for the installation. With a heating system of this kind all the coal, and dust incident to building and keeping up the fire are in the cellar. The whole house can be heated for about what it costs to heat two or three rooms with stoves. There is no need of crawling out of bed into a cold room in the morning. A pull on the chain will open the draft, and in half an hour or so the house is warm. The kitchen also can be heated from the cellar, and an oil stove can be used for cooking. An oil stove takes up less room, saves fuel and is much more comfortable to work over in the summer time.

A furnace has the advantage of cheapness. It also furnishes fresh air to the rooms, if properly put in. For an eight room house a furnace can be put in for about \$150. A hot water system for the same house would cost a trifle more than twice as much. The hot water system has the advantages of being cleaner and keeping a more uniform heat. Cheap coal will work well in the boiler, thus considerably reducing the expense for fuel.

The next consideration is the water system. A good water supply under pressure is not only a convenience, but also a form of insurance, since each farm must furnish its own fire protection. Some farm buildings are built now of concrete and hollow tile, but even then there is always some danger of fire. An elevated tank is one of the best means of supplying pressure. Some of the modern types of silos are being built with a tank on top. A method that is as convenient, though a little more expensive, is a pneumatic tank in the cellar. The water is pumped into this and the air inside compressed. The air pressure will lift the water to all parts of the house.

For power to pump the water a windmill may be used, or a hydraulic ram if running water is obtainable. The most reliable power is a gasoline engine. Nearly every really up-to-date modern farm has its gasoline engine, which can easily be made to combine pumping with its other duties. With a little added expense the water system can be made double, so that both hard and soft water can be obtained. For the bathroom and the kitchen sink hot water is needed also, which can be provided by a heater in the range or by a separate off heater.

With a good water system installed the work of the housewife is reduced

50 per cent. Cold and hot water, either hard or soft, is always at hand for use in the kitchen. The dishes can be piled into the sink and washed in almost half the time it took previously. A wash room with permanent tubs can be provided in the cellar. The washing machine can be run with the gasoline engine or with a water motor. While a room of this kind may not make washing exactly a pleasure, it will reduce the labor more than half. With a little planning a small tank can be arranged in the kitchen, so that all the water that is pumped for the stock will pass through it. This is almost as good as an icebox.

A good bath and toilet room is a great convenience to all the family. A shower bath in one corner of the barn will be greatly appreciated by the boys at the close of a hot day's work.

The wastes from the kitchen sink and from the wash room can be run into a tile and taken away. For the wastes from the toilet room a sewage disposal plant will have to be provided. The most convenient method is the septic tank. This is an underground cement lined brick tank divided into two compartments. As one compartment fills it overflows into the next. Nearly all the solid substance will be destroyed by bacteria, and the water that flows out at the lower end can be disposed of through a tile drain. The entire cost of a water system such as the one described, with the compressed air tank, together with the sewage disposal plant, need not be much more than \$250.

The cheapest method of lighting the farmhouse is by acetylene gas. This gas is generated by a machine in the cellar and can be piped to all the rooms and to the barn. If desired it can be used also for cooking. The average cost of installing an acetylene plant is about \$200. This includes lights in the barn and in the yard. It costs little to run an acetylene plant after it is once in. The average cost is about a cent for a sixteen candle power light for four hours. Acetylene is the nearest like daylight of any kind of artificial light and is incomparably better than the old fashioned oil lamp. The newer types of acetylene lamp are provided with a battery, so that they can be lighted by merely turning a button.

By going to a little more expense electric light can be had on the farm. If a gasoline engine is already at hand the total cost of installing an electric plant, with lights in house and barn, need not be more than \$375.

A few electric fans will make the house comfortable in hot weather. One convenience of the city, ice, is still lacking. The way the ice problem is most satisfactorily handled in the country is for half a dozen neighbors to build a co-operative icehouse. The men club together and fill it in the winter, and a plentiful supply of ice is at hand all through the summer. With a small additional expense a cold storage room can be built in connection with the icehouse for keeping meat, poultry, eggs and fruit. In a number of communities co-operative fresh meat societies are successfully run. The members take turns killing a beef or a hog, and fresh meat is supplied all through the year at much less cost than it could be obtained in the city.

The cost of a heating system, a wash room, a vacuum cleaner, a hot water attachment and other devices of that sort is the same in the country as in the city. The cost of the water and sewage system in the country is about \$250. The cost of operating a water system in the country is much less than the cost of city water.

An electric lighting system for the farm will cost from \$375 up. The life of such a system can be figured safely at twenty years. The storage batteries will not last so long, but the rest of the apparatus will last longer. This would mean an annual depreciation of \$18.75. Interest at 6 per cent would amount to \$22.50. The cost of operating the plant will depend, of course, on the amount of electricity used.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of an icehouse and of putting up ice varies so much with conditions that it is hard to give any general figures. These can easily be obtained for any particular locality, however.

The cost of

TICKET MARKED

Hrs. Min. Sec.
7 00 00

Carried off the dishes and was held by MRS. J. SCHEELE

Be sure to get your ticket with every \$1.00 purchase

SHAYER BROS.

"A Little Store Well Filled."

TROPICO

Mrs. Eva M. Blain and son, Merrill, will return from Detroit, Mich., the latter part of this month.

Miss Ida Meyers of Los Angeles visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyers of "Beth-Eden" the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Young of Ocean Park were the weekend guests of Mrs. Mary Bollom of Brand boulevard.

Allen Davenport returned last Saturday from Rincon Camp in the San Gabriel canyon, where he enjoyed a week with several friends.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Burlingham of "Rose Villa" have returned from a week's sojourn at Catalina, where fishing and boating were enjoyed.

Mrs. Albert Harris and daughter Lucile of San Fernando, arrived Monday for a few days' visit to Mrs. Harris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Light.

Mrs. M. Sweetland of Chicago, and Prof. and Mrs. Holland of Pasadena were guests at the home of C. C. Chandler of Cypress avenue during this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Urquhart of Imperial Valley and Mr. Edward Ayres of Pasadena were over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Appleby of Riverside Drive.

Lester Welton of Los Angeles, who has been passing a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Davenport of Glendale avenue, left Thursday evening for San Francisco, where he will reside.

Extensive improvements are being made at the Davenport home on Glendale avenue. A large kitchen and bathroom are being added and the dining room is being entirely remodeled.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Messmore and son, Frank Messmore, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ayres of Central Ave., are spending the week in Catalina.

Mrs. Genevieve H. Spinner of New York City, Miss Emma Hageray and Miss Cecil Hageray of Los Angeles were the guests of Mrs. David H. Imler at Palm Villa, the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hodges and son, of Lindsay, Cal., Mrs. Margaret Olieve and Mr. John Kincaid of Los Angeles, were the over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shuey of Columbian avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Maxwell of Park avenue, entertained as their guests the latter part of the week, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. T. Hulett of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. G. A. Boynton of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Rev. C. D. Hatch, of Highland Park, who has received a call from the Presbyterian church of this place and will probably come here, will preach at the morning service at the church next Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Rice, who have been living here since their marriage, moved this week to Lindsey, Cal., where they will make their permanent home. Guy Rice, who resides in Lindsey, was down here this week on business.

Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Botkin of this place, has been passing several days with Mrs. Botkin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Caster of Gardena. They will return today and Mr. Botkin will preach at the Methodist church Sunday morning as usual.

John Wesley Wilson of Los Angeles was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bots of San Fernando road. Miss Carrie Botts, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Blythe, in Los Angeles, is convalescing rapidly from her recent illness.

Miss Anna Black and her niece, Miss Anna Koontz of Riverside are the house guests of Mrs. A. L. Smith of "Quinta Ana." Mrs. Smith also entertained an over-Sunday guest, Mrs. R. L. Forsythe and daughter, Miss Marian Forsythe of Santa Ana.

Another union meeting between the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of this place will be held in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The meeting will be in charge of the league and Rev. Botkin will deliver the sermon at the regular preaching hour.

Miss Gladys Brunson, who has been living with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Elias of Tropico avenue for the past several years, left Wednesday morning for Evansville, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, where she will attend the high school. She will reside with her mother's sister, Mrs. Myron Woodman.

The friends of Miss Ruth Burlingham of "Rose Villa" who is visiting relatives in Garden Valley, have received the announcement of Miss Burlingham's engagement to Mr. Rudolph Schlein of Garden Valley. The marriage will be solemnized in the early autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hibbert and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hibbert of Trenton, N. J., spent Saturday on Mt. Lowe. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbert and their guests enjoyed a pleasant sojourn at Catalina. This is Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hibbert's first visit to this coast and they are very much impressed with the land of the Afternoon Sun.

Officers and members of N. P. Banks Post and Corps will visit Huntington Beach, Tuesday, and attend the Southern California Veteran Association. This delegation of patriotic men and women will leave on the 6:30 a. m. street car. A cordial invitation is extended all friends to join this pilgrimage to the encampment.

Joseph Marple, who has been conducting the music at the Epworth League convention at Huntington Beach for the past two weeks, returned home Monday morning, bringing with him a badly sprained ankle. The member was injured while participating in an athletic event on the sand, and will probably confine himself to his home for the next month. Mrs. Marple, after passing several days at the beach also returned home Monday.

The wire fence which the Pacific Electric is building along its right of way on Brand boulevard continues to go up and now it has been erected as far north as Parke avenue. Some think it is a trick of the railroad company to get along that boulevard as cheap as possible. It is the company's belief, it is thought, that by putting a thing of this kind before the people's property these people will become frightened and be willing to dispose of their interests for less than their real value.

MARION A. BANKER HONORED.

Marion A. Banker of the U. S. Civil Service Washington, who spent a five days' vacation with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ayres, was the complimentary guest at a researcher's afternoon given by Miss Harriet Meyers at her home "Beth-Eden," Thursday afternoon. Mr. Banker departed for San Francisco Saturday morning; the cruiser left Sunday on a three months' cruise with Hampton Roads as the objective point.

POPULAR TROPICO MAIDEN WEDS.

A quiet but unusually pretty affair was the marriage of Miss Jessie Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rich of Cypress avenue, and Mr. H. R. Miller of Los Angeles, formerly of Tennessee, the ceremony taking place at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Henderson C. Shoemaker, former pastor of the local Presbyterian church, was witnessed only by relatives and very-close friends.

For the occasion the home was prettily decorated with an abundance of drooping pepper bouquets and oleanders. After the service a light luncheon was served in the dining room. Immediately after the luncheon the happy bride and groom left for Coronado, where they will enjoy a honeymoon of several weeks. Upon their return home they will live in Los Angeles, where Mr. Miller is employed.

VOTE OF REPUBLICANS AT TROPICO, PRECINCT NO. 2.

For governor, Johnson 137, Stanton 58, Curry 28, Anderson 11. Lieutenant governor, Wallace 177, Farmer 56, Ferris 40, Keesling 18. Associate justice of Supreme Court, Wilbur 177, Sloss 98, Melvin 82. Secretary of state, O'Brien 82, Jordan 45, Mouser 23, Morrow 18. Attorney general, Webb 147, McGowan 55. Clerk, Supreme Court, Taylor 91, Beniss 46, Fitzgerald 36, Caughey 25. United States senator, Works 112, Meseve 65, Spalding 28. Congressman from Seventh District, Stevens 119, MacLachlan 86. Assemblyman from 6th district, Cattell 107, Case 60, Ready 19. State senator, 34th district, Gates 166, Savage 36. Sheriff, Hammel 127, De La Monte 61, Werdin 35. District attorney, Fredericks 126, Hutton 79, Carrigan 21. County clerk, Leland 130, Keyes 75. Constable, Catlin 188. Delegates to county convention, Hobbs 155, Black 122, Logan 122, Davis 36. Justice of the peace of Burbank township, Melrose 146, Whomes 25, Lemitt 15. The total vote cast in Tropico precinct No. 2 was 274, which were divided as follows: Republican 241, Democrat 21, Socialist 10, Prohibitionist 2.

N. P. BANKS W. R. C. RECEPTION AND BANQUET.

One of the most delightful social events of the week was the reception and banquet following the close of the semi-monthly meeting of N. P. Banks Corps, which the officers tendered Mrs. Mae Burlingham, past corps president, and Mrs. Alma Dutton who returned recently from Idaho Falls, Idaho, where they spent the past eight months. G. A. R. hall was prettily decorated in greenery and scarlet geraniums. The banquet hall festooned in crimson and green. Bowls overflowing with early autumn blossoms were arranged on the festal board, from which a three-course menu was served. Brief addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. Alfred Engelhardt, corps president, Mrs. David H. Imler and Miss Cora Hickman. Mrs. Myra C. K. Shuey, corps secretary, composed appropriate lines, which she arranged to the music of "Tenting on the old Camp Ground," and which were sung by the octet, Mrs. Alfred Engelhardt, Mrs. D. D. Cheney, Mrs. Myra C. K. Shuey, Mrs. Margaret Olievere, Mrs. David Imler, Mrs. Samuel A. Pollock, Mrs. Susie Ogle and Miss Hickman, with Mrs. Don Erskine as accompanist.

"We Are Meeting Today."

We are meeting today, on the old camp ground,
We give a song of cheer;

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. L. Wily Sinclair

Dentist

Bank of Glendale Bldg, Glendale, Cal.

Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 4

Office Phone, Sunset Glendale 1421

Residence, Sunset Glendale 2321

Sidney Dell

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public

Office Filger Opera House Building

Fourth Street, Glendale, Cal.

Practices in all that is State and Federal

Law, Bank of Glendale and First Na-

tional Bank of Glendale.

OPTOMETRIST

Eyes Tested

Glasses Fitted

DR. H. E. REED

Suite 1, McIntyre Block

Fourth St., near Glendale Ave.

Phone, Sunset 1778

Beautiful China

The ladies are invited to call and see the beautiful pieces of decorated china we have just received.

The prices are low as we purchased these goods as a job lot and you get the benefit.

THIN BLOWN DECORATED WATER TUMBLERS

Only 75c Per Dozen

Remember we are

headquarters for

Chinaware, Glassware

Kitchenware, Notions

Stationery, etc.

The Variety Store

GLENDALE, CAL.

556 W. Fourth St.

MIRADERO LODGE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS of GLENDALE

is going to hold a great

Get Together Meeting

Wednesday night, August 24th

All Knights and their friends will be invited. Banquet, music, and prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

For friends we had lost, have now been

found.

Friends we cherish dear.

Chorus:

Many are the hearts that are happy

today,

Thankful that the "Golden Chain"

Whose links had been lost, and lustre

dimmed,

Has been restored again.

Meeting today; Greeting today;

Meeting today; on the old camp ground.

Meeting today; Greeting today;

Meeting today; on the old camp ground.

They wandered afar from the old camp

ground.

Leaving behind hearts sore;

But now they've returned to heal the

wound

And will wander nevermore.

(Chorus) Many are the hearts, etc.

We shall have with joy to the old camp

ground;

And to our open ranks;

Meeting today; on the old camp ground.

Meeting today; on the old